

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	Dbs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	1124	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 business	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:40
2	BRS	L2	5428	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 company	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:41
3	BRS	L3	8254	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 corporat\$4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:41
4	BRS	L4	345	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near5 enterpris\$4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:41

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	Dbs	Time Stamp
5	BRS	L5	99	(simulat\$4 or model\$4) near\$5 commerce	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:41
6	BRS	L6	467	(1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5) near\$5 (framework or architecture or process or procedure or structure or organiz\$6)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:42
7	BRS	L7	138579	(information or technology) near\$5 (framework or architecture or process or procedure or structure or organiz\$6)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:43
8	BRS	L8	921	(business or company or corporat\$4 or enterpris\$4 or commerce) near\$5 7	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:43

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	Dbs	Time Stamp
9	BRS	L9	26	6 same 8 <i>Scanned Ti, Ab, Huic all</i>	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:43
10	BRS	L10	9	@pd<=19710101 and (703/6 or 705/1 or 705/7 or 705/11).cccls. <i>Scanned Ti all</i>	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM TDB	2001/07/28 14:53

	Document ID	Issue Date	Inventor	Current OR	Current XRef	Pages
1	JP 09319796 A	19971212	KITANI, KAZUNORI , KOMORI, HIDEYUKI , et al.			9
2	US 6233537 B1	20010515	Gryphon, Robert L. , et al.	703/1	703/6 ; 705/7 ; 707/100	18
3	US 6134706 A	20001017	Carey, James , et al.	717/1	345/853 ; 705/1 ; 707/9	11
4	US 5406477 A	19950411	Harhen, John	703/6	345/509 ; 705/7 ; 706/10 ; 706/46 ; 706/925 ; 709/100	63

67 results

CLIPPEDIMAGE= JP409319796A

PUB-NO: JP409319796A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09319796 A

TITLE: ROUTE ANALYSIS METHOD AND DEVICE FOR BUSINESS PROCESS SUPPORT SYSTEM

PUBN-DATE: December 12, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

KITANI, KAZUNORI

KOMORI, HIDEYUKI

AZUMA, MASATO

ICHIKI, TETSUYA

INT-CL (IPC): G06F017/60; G06F003/14 ; G06F013/00 ; H04L012/54 ; H04L012/58

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the burden of a job to sequentially transfer the documents presuming the operations before a pre-operation test for verification of a route by controlling the transfer of a virtual document and designing a business process while grasping previously a total route of the business process.

SOLUTION: A simulation attribute candidate value generation part 30 reads the contents of a business process information buffer 50 and adds the attribute candidate information to an attribute candidate value information storage buffer 60 which simulates the behaviors of nodes included in a business process . An analysis control part 40 accesses the buffer 50 and dispatches a queuing information generation part 41 and an arrival possibility processing part 42 via the node constitution. The part 41 simulates the node behaviors based on the information of the buffer 60 and adds the information to a queuing information storage buffer 80 while accessing a case attribute value information storage buffer 70. Thus, It's possible to control the transfer of a virtual document and to design a business process while grasping previously whether the document is correctly evaluated at a branch and passes through a prescribed route.

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US-PAT-NO: 5406477

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5406477 A

TITLE: Multiple reasoning and result reconciliation for enterprise analysis

DATE-ISSUED: April 11, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Harhen; John	Galway	N/A	N/A	IEX

US-CL-CURRENT: 703/6,345/509 ,705/7 ,706/10 ,706/46 ,706/925 ,709/100

ABSTRACT: A computer-based method and apparatus for enterprise analysis, with which a user can generate value projections by applying, in parallel, multiple reasoning methods. The invention presents a method and apparatus for creating a complex, networked model of an enterprise, or system and its environment, that is structured from categorized objects and relationships. Using the model, the present invention is self sufficient in determining which areas of the multiple reasoning methods to apply to the variable projection problem. Applying reasoning methods to a single projection problem generates a set of conflicting intermediate hypotheses that the present invention can resolve to form a single final hypothesis through a reconciliation process that evaluates quality factors associated with the intermediate hypotheses. A problem solution tree tracks the solution process to provide to the user a full explanation of the methods chosen or discarded and data relied upon or disregarded.

21 Claims, 23 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 16

Number of Drawing Sheets: 21

CLPR: 4. The method of claim 3 wherein the model of the enterprise includes information about production processes performed by the enterprise .

US-PAT-NO: 6134706

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6134706 A

TITLE: Software business objects in a multi-level organizational structure

DATE-ISSUED: October 17, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Carey; James	Rochester	MN	N/A	N/A
Carlson; Brent	Sollentuna	N/A	N/A	SEX
Graser; Timothy	Rochester	MN	N/A	N/A
Nilsson; Anders	Hagan	N/A	N/A	NOX

US-CL-CURRENT: 717/1,345/853 ,705/1 ,707/9

ABSTRACT: The present invention relates to a method of developing a software system using Object Oriented Technology. The present invention addresses the problem of providing a technical foundation for the development of software applications using Object Oriented Technology and frameworks. The present invention solves this problem with a framework allowing the modeling of businesses with a multiple level organizational structure. The present invention is applicable in the technical field of application development of software systems, e.g. for a business application as Financial or Logistic and Distribution, wherein it is the purpose of frameworks to provide significant portions of the application that are common across multiple implementations of the application in a general manner, easy to extend for specific implementation.

9 Claims, 5 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 5

BSPR: A requirement of frameworks is to allow the modeling of businesses with a multiple level organizational structure . It is necessary, given the requirements of business processes, that each company within an organizational structure should be able to tailor which information it shares with a parent organization and which information is specific to itself. In the case of an object oriented framework, this requirement means that Business Objects (BOs) must be defined in such a way that they can be selectively shared among the parent and child companies of an organizational structure. Specifically, if a parent company introduces a set of instances of a given type of business object, child companies must have the option to introduce their own sets of the given BOs, isolating themselves from the parent's set, share the parent's set entirely with no set being defined at their level, share the parent's set but "override" certain BOs with those contained by a set at their own level, share the parent's set but "hide" certain BOs in the set, and partially share the BOs themselves in the parent's set, that is, a subset of the BOs data should be public and shared by the parent with child companies while the remaining data should be private and specific to each company.

US-PAT-NO: 6233537

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6233537 B1

TITLE: Workflow modeling language

DATE-ISSUED: May 15, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE
Gryphon; Robert L.	Polson	MT
Clements; Michael R.	San Carlos	CA
Makagon; Kira R.	San Francisco	CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 703/1,703/6 ,705/7 ,707/100

ABSTRACT: A modeling system for the visual presentation of business applications (process, information, control, and channel), composed of multiple plan elements, is disclosed. The modeling system consists of a modeling language organized around a small set of defined pictograms each capable of representing elements of the application in progressively finer levels of detail. Each element primitive, be it a plan, step, data object, translation map, or control element (such as a business rule), is independently adjustable. Each element can be modified or enhanced without damage to the overall process because they are functionally decoupled and each represents a delegation of a task primitive (including data storage). All of the other, connected primitives are aware simply of what is passed into or taken out of a neighbor primitive, not how that primitive accomplishes its task.

27 Claims, 11 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 10

ABPL: A modeling system for the visual presentation of business applications (process, information, control, and channel), composed of multiple plan elements, is disclosed. The modeling system consists of a modeling language organized around a small set of defined pictograms each capable of representing elements of the application in progressively finer levels of detail. Each element primitive, be it a plan, step, data object, translation map, or control element (such as a business rule), is independently adjustable. Each element can be modified or enhanced without damage to the overall process because they are functionally decoupled and each represents a delegation of a task primitive (including data storage). All of the other, connected primitives are aware simply of what is passed into or taken out of a neighbor primitive, not how that primitive accomplishes its task.

BSPV: Visual BML describes business processes and business information, not just one or the other. It models both the nouns and verbs of the process description. The information model is independent of the process model. A set of related business process plans and business information plans is referred to as a "Business Model. "

DEPR: The present invention, in one embodiment known as Visual Business Modeling Language or Visual BML, is a method of graphical notation that can be used to represent business process knowledge and the corresponding business information that comprises the business model . Visual

BML uses a collection of symbols to represent the various parts of the business model and provides a simple, reproducible mechanism for compiling, documenting, and reviewing these processes.

DEPR: In contrast, the Visual BML notation is specifically designed to guide the investigation process, to capture all associated knowledge about the business model, and to provide a means of communicating this knowledge among the various analysts and continuous improvement specialists that drive automation projects. For example, the portion of the business model represented by an Action and its corresponding Properties, Translation Maps, and Business Information Objects defines the business information that will be encoded into a programmatic procedure in an application. Visual BML uses the business process modeling effort to drive data repository and application requirements. This capability ensures that the delivered automation components accurately reflect and provide the necessary functionality to manage the underlying business process.

DIALOG 28 JULY 2001

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2001/Jul W4 (c) 2001 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 6:NTIS 1964-2001/Aug W2 Comp&distr 2000 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Right
File 7:Social SciSearch(R) 1972-2001/Jul W5 (c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2001/Jul W4 (c) 2001 Engineering Info. Inc.
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 Resp. DB Svcs.
File 14:Mechanical Engineering Abs 1973-2001/Jul (c) 2001 Cambridge Sci Abs
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2001/Jul 28 (c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 The Gale Group
File 20:World Reporter 1997-2001/Jul 28 (c) 2001 The Dialog Corporation
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2001/Jul W5 (c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2001/Jul (c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 42:Pharmaceuticl News Idx 1974-2001/Jul W4 (c)2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 43:Health News Daily 1990-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 F-D-C reports Inc.
File 63:Transport Res(TRIS) 1970-2001/Jun (c) fmt only 2001 Dialog Corp.
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2001/Jul W4 (c) 2001 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs. 1970-2001/Jun (c) 2001 Amer.Soc.of Health-System Pharm.
File 77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2001/Jul (c) 2001 Cambridge Sci Abs
File 80:TGG Aerospace/Def.Mkts(R) 1986-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 The Gale Group
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2001/Jul W1 (c)2001 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2001/Jun (c) 2001 The HW Wilson Co.
File 108:AEROSPACE DATABASE 1962-2001/JUL (c) 2001 AIAA
File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2001/Jul W4 (c) 2001 PJB Publications, Ltd.
File 130:PHIND(Daily & Current) 2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 PJB Publications,Ltd.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2001/Jul 27 (c)2001 The Gale Group
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2001/Jul W4 (c) 2001 The Gale Group
File 151:HealthSTAR 1975-2000/Dec (c) format only 2000 The Dialog Corporation
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2001/Aug W2
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 169:Insurance Periodicals 1984-1999/Nov 15 (c) 1999 NILS Publishing Co.
File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2001/Jul (c) 2001 Info. Today Inc.
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 85-2001/Jun (c)2001 Info.Sources Inc
File 267:Finance & Banking Newsletters 2001/Jul 25 (c) 2001 The Dialog Corp.
File 268:Banking Info Source 1981-2001/Jul W3 (c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2001/Jul 26 (c) 2001 The Gale Group
File 278:Microcomputer Software Guide 2001/Jul (c) 2001 Reed Elsevier Inc.
File 347:JAPIO OCT 1976-2001/Mar(UPDATED 010705) (c) 2001 JPO & JAPIO
File 348:European Patents 1978-2001/Jul W04 (c) 2001 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT Fulltext 1983-2001/UB=20010719, UT=20010712 (c) 2001 WIPO/MicroPat
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File 442:AMA Journals 1982-2001/Jul B2 (c)2001 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2001/Jul W5 (c) 2001 Mass. Med. Soc.
File 455:Drug News & Perspectives 1992-2001/Jun (c) 2001 Prous Science

File 473:FINANCIAL TIMES ABSTRACTS 1998-2001/APR 02 (c) 2001 THE NEW YORK TIMES

File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 The New York Times

File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2001/Jul 26 (c) 2001 The New York Times

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2001/Jul 28 (c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 608:KR/T Bus.News. 1992-2001/Jul 27 (c)2001 Knight Ridder/Tribune Bus News

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 623:Business Week 1985-2001/Jul W5 (c) 2001 The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc

File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2001/Jul 26 (c) 2001 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc

File 625:American Banker Publications 1981-2001/Jul 26 (c) 2001 American Banker

File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2001/Jul 25 (c) 2001 San Jose Mercury News

File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2001/Jul 28 (c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 637:Journal of Commerce 1986-2001/Jul 27 (c) 2001 Journal of Commerce Inc

File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28 (c) 1999 Business Wire

File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	537644	(SIMULAT????? OR MODEL?????) (5N) (BUSINESS??? OR COMPAN???? OR CORPORATION?? OR ENTERPRIS??? OR COMMERCE??)
S2	34967	S1 (5N) (FRAMEWORK?? OR ARCHITECTURE?? OR PROCESS??? OR PROCEDURE??? OR STRUCTURE?? OR ORGANIZ??????)
S3	2665620	(INFORMATION OR TECHNOLOGY) (5N) (FRAMEWORK?? OR ARCHITECTURE?? OR PROCESS??? OR PROCEDURE??? OR STRUCTURE?? OR ORGANIZ??????)
S4	236299	S3 (5N) (BUSINESS??? OR COMPAN???? OR CORPORATION?? OR ENTERPRIS??? OR COMMERCE??)
S5	2396	S2 (20N) S4
S6	50596	S3 (5N) (ESTIMAT????? OR PREDICT????? OR BUILD????? OR REQUIR?????)
S7	5570	S6 (5N) (BUSINESS??? OR COMPAN???? OR CORPORATION?? OR ENTERPRIS??? OR COMMERCE??)
S8	182	S2 (20N) S7
S9	175	S5 AND S8
S10	694382	(ANALYZ????? OR ANALIZ????? OR STUD????? OR EVALUAT?????) (5N) (BUSINESS??? OR COMPAN???? OR CORPORATION?? OR ENTERPRIS??? OR COMMERCE??)
S11	33207	S10 (5N) (FRAMEWORK?? OR ARCHITECTURE?? OR PROCESS??? OR PROCEDURE??? OR STRUCTURE?? OR ORGANIZ??????)
S12	2329	S11 (20N) S4
S13	13	S9 AND S12
S14	10	RD S13 (unique items) [Scanned ti,kwic all]

14/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) (c) 2001 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07790447 Supplier Number: 65127386 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

MatrixOne Creates Intelligent Collaborative Commerce; Adaptive, Proactive, Secure
Solutions Define Competitive Success for c-Commerce.

Business Wire, p2799

Sept 11, 2000

Language: English

Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1628

TEXT:

Business/Technology Editors

CHELMSFORD, Mass.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Sept. 11, 2000

MatrixOne, Inc. (NASDAQ: MONE) announces the era of intelligent c-commerce, the most highly evolved level of c-commerce. Intelligent collaborative commerce is defined by an IT infrastructure that lets companies adapt instantly to changing business requirements, deliver information proactively and enable secure business collaboration over the Internet. The eMatrix 9 Intelligent Collaborative Commerce(TM) solution allows companies and eMarketplaces to securely integrate their business processes with those of partners and customers over the Internet, and then modify processes and relationships instantly in response to changing business requirements.

eMatrix 9 enables companies and eMarketplaces to create online businesses with four defining competitive advantages:

-- Business organizations can now adapt in real time to changes in business requirements, such as rapidly formulating new supply chains to respond to customer demands, rapidly integrating acquisitions, or creating innovative new products faster;

-- Proactive information delivery creates smarter business processes, such as instantly informing partners of new product requirements;

-- Multi-layered security lets companies extend collaborative business processes over the Internet with confidence, so proprietary information and intellectual property can be shared collaboratively among value chains under "need-to-know" access control; and

-- Integrate new technologies without disrupting business operations - creating solutions that are essentially "future proof."

With eMatrix 9, companies can choose from a variety of popular Web server architectures to deploy their intelligent c-commerce solutions with no change to their business logic. Enterprises can now base their solutions on any mix of distributed software architectures, including Enterprise Java Beans (EJB), Java 2 Enterprise Edition (Java2EE), Remote Method Invocation (RMI) and Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA). eMatrix 9 also offers new XML capabilities that allow companies to exchange messages and content with collaborating partners or industry exchanges. The messages can comply with the evolving standard vocabularies (such as RosettaNet, cXml, or BizTalk) or be independently defined between partners.

eMatrix 9 is compatible with a very broad range of system architectures and enterprise applications. Wayne Collier, president of engineering, manufacturing and design at D.H. Brown Associates, Inc. observed that, "eMatrix 9 marks a milestone for MatrixOne, establishing it as a leading strategic platform for extended enterprises. It is the most open and interoperable enterprise application that D.H. Brown has ever evaluated ."

Adaptable business organizations

Intelligent c-commerce means that business organizations can adapt intelligently to changing business requirements in real time. To achieve that capability requires business process applications and a technology infrastructure that are built to support rapid and frequent change without disruption of business operations. With eMatrix 9, business processes are modeled dynamically and created with controls that allow real-time modifications by the same people responsible for a process. A graphical user interface allows authorized business process "owners" to modify their processes instantly without a programmer.

Equally important is the ability to include all of the people involved in a process, regardless of their location or computer environment. eMatrix 9 is a completely Internet-centered environment, extending information and applications globally with a comprehensive range of Internet technologies. Communications with remote participants and applications are through HTTP and HTTPS, and mobile users can be connected through Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). External applications and data are integrated through a thorough implementation of XML and a comprehensive enterprise application integration (EAI) capability. With such functions, a user's location and choice of local communication devices cease to be barriers to collaboration.

"Intelligent c-commerce is a powerful strategic direction encompassing both global Internet-mediated commerce and unprecedented reaction speed. Companies have to make technology choices that allow them to focus on adapting their c-commerce systems in response to changing business requirements - not in reaction to technology churn. eMatrix 9 is designed to let companies build c-commerce solutions that integrate past technology investments while continuing to adapt to new business opportunities," said Rusty Irving, manager of the Information Systems Laboratory of General Electric's Corporate Research and Development. "In times of rapid change, you survive and thrive by adapting faster and better than competitors. eMatrix 9 embodies that principle by enabling collaborative commerce solutions that adapt to let companies embrace change as a competitive opportunity."

Proactive information creates smarter processes

eMatrix 9 enables global collaboration optimized to support interactive business processes and designed to facilitate faster and more effective collaborative decisions. Participants are proactively supported with precisely the information each needs to contribute most effectively in the context of any task, role or responsibility. So, eMatrix 9 collaborations yield better decisions and drive processes that operate with maximum effectiveness - smarter business processes.

With eMatrix 9, the Internet becomes a secure global extension for the critical business process services (such as dynamic modeling, workflow, lifecycle, vaulting and security) that are the foundation for effective multi-party business collaboration. Through Java Server Pages (JSP) capabilities, Web pages can be dynamically created to include content from eMatrix 9 or any connected external sources for development of dynamic applications.

Security

The eMatrix 9 solution framework enables secure Internet-extended businesses, with multiple levels of security based on standard protocols that support best practice implementations in a firewall friendly form. Digital certificates can ensure the identities of both sides of an Internet communication, while HTTPS and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) packet transport protect the contents of an Internet communication through two-way encryption with 40-bit to 128-bit options.

eMatrix 9 is designed to enable solutions that have robust security, but minimal administrative and user overhead. For example, Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), an open Internet standard directory access protocol, makes it possible for eMatrix applications to work directly with directory information (such as user names, e-mail addresses and phone numbers) from a company's existing managed repository, greatly easing the administration of a solution's user population.

The single login capability in eMatrix 9 allows a user's authentication to be shared by all applications for which that user is authorized, so a user only needs to log in once.

Intelligent Collaborative Commerce and eMatrix9

"The Internet is fundamentally changing how business operates. Our customers tell us that they need to be able to operate their businesses and eMarketplaces globally with the maximum speed, adaptability and effectiveness that technology can enable. We've taken that vision and used it to shape the innovations we deliver in eMatrix 9," said Mark O'Connell, president and CEO of MatrixOne. "We believe that the technologies used in intelligent c-commerce must embody its defining qualities - fast and effective response to change, instant and secure access to global resources and the ability to connect all partners and customers securely, regardless of their location. Those qualities are the foundation of the eMatrix 9 Intelligent Collaborative Commerce solution."

eMatrix 9 provides intelligent c-commerce businesses with the capabilities they need to thrive in the online environment. Companies now have an integrated solution framework that provides them with a robust foundation for building secure online businesses today and growing them into the foreseeable future.

eMatrix 9 features

eMatrix 9 is based on a well integrated group of core services and technologies including:

Adaptive Applications

- Data-driven by dynamic modeling
- Role-based, extensible modeled framework
- Browser awareness (e.g., HTML, WML)
- Adaptable integrations

Smart Processes

- Lifecycle, approvals and workflow
- Event triggers, internal and external programs
- Notification - e-mail, cell phones, pagers

Internet Security

- LDAP - common authentication and administration
- Single login - authentication is shared by all applications
- SSL - secure socket layer support
- HTTPS - secure HTTP Web transport over SSL

118 -- Digital certificates - managed X509 digital certificates
 119 -- Access controls - maturity-based, role-based and item-based
 120 Plug Compatible APIs
 121 -- RMI - for existing Java applications
 122 -- EJP - for scalable application server farms
 123 -- JNI - embeds eMatrix Collaboration Kernel inside Java
 124 -- CORBA - for CORBA-compliant enterprise environments
 125 -- XML - firewall friendly over HTTPS
 126 XML Capabilities
 127 -- XML Import/Export - exchange business models, objects and files as XML
 128 messages
 129 -- XML Compare - compare business models
 130 -- XML Query - allows database queries with easily parsed, structured query results
 131 -- XML Receiver - receive XML messages
 132 -- XML Mapper - map XML messages to actions
 133 -- XML Redirector - send XML messages
 134 Pricing and Availability
 135 eMatrix 9 will be available for \$6,000 per concurrent user. It will be generally available
 136 at the end of September.
 137 About MatrixOne, Inc.
 138 MatrixOne, Inc. (NASDAQ: MONE) is the first in Intelligent Collaborative Commerce.
 139 The Company's products provide an infrastructure for establishing business-to-business
 140 collaboration among trusted customers, suppliers and other business partners, while also enabling
 141 standards-based access to independent trading communities and applications hosted by industry
 142 service providers. The eMatrix Intelligent Collaborative Commerce solution uses the Web to link
 143 people, processes and information to enable dramatic improvements in profitability and efficiency
 144 throughout the value chain.
 145 MatrixOne has global customers in the high technology, aerospace/defense, automotive,
 146 communications, consumer, mechanical, machinery, medical equipment and process industries.
 147 These companies are using MatrixOne solutions to enhance their competitive advantage in the
 148 burgeoning business-to-business economy.
 149 Headquartered in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, MatrixOne (www.matrixone.com) maintains
 150 offices in North America, Europe and Asia.
 151 Note: Adaptlets, eMatrix 9, and Intelligent Collaborative Commerce are trademarks of
 152 MatrixOne, Inc. All other trademarks mentioned herein are believed to be the properties of their
 153 respective owners.
 154 This press release contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and
 155 uncertainties that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those
 156 anticipated, including statements concerning expected financial and operating results, growth of
 157 our customer base and revenues, future customer orders and resulting benefits from our products.
 158 Those risks and uncertainties include, among others: the risk that the market does not accept our
 159 products; our lengthy and variable sales cycle; the Company's ability to develop new products and
 160 services that keep pace with technology; and the Company's ability to develop and maintain

161 successful relationships with systems integrators and complementary technology vendors. For a
162 more detailed discussion of the risks and uncertainties of MatrixOne's business, please refer to
163 the Company's periodic reports and registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange
164 Commission, including the Company's Prospectus dated February 29, 2000.

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14/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) (c) 2001 The Gale Group. All rts.
reserv.

02190417 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20849101 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
E-BUSINESS SOFTWARE.(toward virtual companies) (Industry Trend or Event)
Hurwitz, Judith; Ashton, Heather
DBMS, v11, n8, p8(1)
July, 1998
ISSN: 1041-5173
LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2179
LINE COUNT: 00186

1 ABSTRACT: E-business refers to an emerging set of applications that has a potential to
2 reorganize the way companies communicate and do business. In the coming decade, the
3 organizational model is expected to change from a traditional structure to a virtual business
4 structure. So far, there are no true virtual businesses, but soon combination organizations are
5 expected to evolve into existence that represent strategic partners, presenting themselves to
6 customers as self-maintaining entities. Although it is unlikely that all businesses will evolve in this
7 way, what is likely is that even traditional organizations will begin to adopt some characteristics
8 of the virtual business model.

9 TEXT:

10 Judith Hurwitz is president and CEO of Hurwitz Group Inc., a technology and
11 management consulting company based in Framingham, MA. You can email Judith at
12 jhurwitz@hurwitz.com or visit her company Web site at www.hurwitz.com.

13 Heather Ashton is an electronic business analyst at Hurwitz Group Inc. You can reach
14 Heather at hashton@hurwitz.com.

15 MOVING TOWARD THE VIRTUAL CORPORATION.

16 E-business is becoming the watchword for a new generation of applications intended to
17 provide a platform for helping businesses reinvent the way they communicate and buy and sell
18 products and services. Over the coming decade, the organizational model for companies will
19 change from a traditional structure to a virtual business structure. Today, there are no true
20 examples of a virtual business. In the next few years we will see businesses that are a combination
21 of several strategic partners that present themselves to customers as a self-contained entity.
22 Products and services in the e-business space are beginning to address this new business model.
23 Will all companies evolve this way? No, business models will primarily continue to be traditional.
24 However, there will be many examples of traditional businesses that have a virtual flavor to their
25 models.

26 To achieve success as a virtual business, organizations need to use an e-business model to
27 provide their customers with a seamless interface to all critical back-end systems and information.

In building this e-business model, organizations face the challenge of deciding which technologies to use and how to determine which products will help them achieve their e- business goals.

An evaluation of different e-business tools will help organizations understand how to quantify their technology needs based on both the level of complexity of their e-business applications and the types of customers the applications will serve. Organizations can select tools and technologies that will help them implement a comprehensive e-business strategy.

Electronic business is the technique that lets a company provide seamless interaction between itself and its customers, partners, and suppliers. E-business is different from e-commerce because many applications of e-commerce technology extend beyond transactional capabilities and include business processes, functions, and customer services. Organizations need to keep in mind that a customer or partner's desire to continue doing business with an organization often depends on how well its application meets the customer's needs. Designing and implementing a sound e-business application is critical to conducting business on the Web successfully.

Organizations are quickly realizing the benefits of an e-business model because it lets them provide their constituents with value-added, customized services and immediate access to relevant information . With an e-business model , organizations can build stronger relationships and provide one-to-one marketing to their customers.

This is a critical time for companies considering using the Internet to conduct part or all of their business. Organizations need to determine what their customers are demanding in terms of e-business and then plan and implement an e-business system that will meet those demands.

Using a combination of technologies, such as Web-usage analysis tools and knowledge management tools, organizations can learn their customers' patterns and needs and add enhancements to their e-business applications that will meet their customers' ever-increasing expectations.

Let's take a closer look at e-business using two perspectives: the complexity of the application and the audience to which the application is focused. (See Figure 1, page 10.) An application's complexity and focus are two of the most important factors an organization must consider when determining the scope of an e-business project. Once an organization identifies these two factors, it can begin to select the tools that will help build a successful e-business application. (See the sidebar "Vendor Offerings," page 12.)

Level of Complexity of the E-Business Application

Organizations design and develop e-business applications according to the type of services they offer. These services can range from the low complexity of content publishing to the maximum complexity of a virtual enterprise that incorporates all aspects of a company's operation into an e-business model. The level of complexity of the application is illustrated in the vertical axis in Figure 1. Solutions at the lower end of the vertical axis concentrate on providing methods of publishing content for the application, whether it is for an intranet or the Internet. Solutions at the upper end of the vertical axis enable the creation of a virtual enterprise, incorporating all business functions into a seamless, global e-business system. The very upper end of the complexity axis has not yet been tapped because the tools to support it are not available today.

Organizations should consider several different types of e-business applications.

Publishing applications. The process of publishing applications includes tools that enable conversion into Internet-based document formats using HTML, Dynamic HTML, XML, and Java.

71 Organizations with Internet, intranet, or extranet applications that are content rich and require
72 constant and immediate updating benefit most from publishing tools. In addition, organizations
73 with large amounts of content that can be sold to customers will benefit from choosing a
74 comprehensive publishing solution that adds an e-business component.

75 Community applications. One of the greatest hopes for the Internet was that it would
76 provide a way for companies to develop a community with customers, partners, and employees.
77 Organizations understand that by building a forum for customers to interact more directly and
78 personally with them, customers will feel their needs are better served. This could lead to a
79 powerful competitive advantage for the company. These technologies can include a bulletin board
80 area, messaging capabilities, white boards for shared discussions and shared documents, and audio
81 and video conferencing software.

82 Catalog and dynamic catalog applications. Electronic catalogs offer companies a structured
83 way of organizing a variety of data. Catalogs can range from static applications for products or
84 services that are simply online versions of their paper counterparts to interactive, dynamic
85 applications that combine content from a variety of sources and deliver it to users in a customized
86 fashion. Similarly, catalogs can focus on information needed by internal groups (such as a sales
87 department) or on external consumers. When considering catalog technologies, organizations need
88 to understand what they want their applications to do.

89 Hurwitz Group believes it is important that e-business applications reflect their medium
90 by taking advantage of the technologies the Internet offers. Adding capabilities such as
91 transactions, content searching, dynamic page presentation based on user-defined criteria, and
92 special, personalized agents can enhance a catalog application dramatically and serve as a
93 competitive differentiator.

94 Transaction (vertical core productivity) applications. Organizations that want to use an
95 e-business model to create specific applications for their business processes need to address this
96 next level of complexity. These applications, which are often an extension of existing internal
97 systems, link the systems through a browser interface to give access to a large number of users.
98 One example is an internal trading application for a financial services firm. This type of
99 application typically involves transactional capabilities as well as back-end database integration
100 and workflow processes.

101 Business-to-business (procurement) applications. One area of e-business applications
102 receiving a great amount of attention is business-to-business applications. This type of application
103 lets two different organizations conduct business electronically by offering electronic versions of
104 their business processes. An example of a procurement system, which is one type of
105 business-to-business application, is the service that Staples, an office supply chain, provides to
106 Boston Edison. Through this application, Staples provides Boston Edison with next-day delivery
107 directly to the employee's desk.

108 Virtual storefronts. Organizations that use the Web as their primary method for conducting
109 business will have applications that fall into the virtual storefront category. These applications are
110 often a combination of one or more of the previous categories, and they help an organization
111 present an entire business via the Web. An example of a virtual corporation is Amazon.com,
112 which built a business model based on a complex e-business application. Since its inception,
113 Amazon.com has grown to include several distribution centers in addition to its main

administrative headquarters. These physical components complement the virtual storefront. However, Amazon.com remains the manager of the business, using its partnerships and contracts with book publishers to round out its e-business model.

Virtual storefronts must combine a number of services into one cohesive application that can be presented to customers. Publishing, messaging, catalog, and transactional services can all be part of a virtual storefront's e-business application. It is important to note that for the most part no single tool currently exists that can let an organization build a virtual corporation. Companies like Amazon.com have built their e-business applications from scratch. The availability of tools to build virtual storefronts are further off in the future because of the complexity of the applications.

Application Focus: The Intended Audience

An important component of any e-business application is the application's intended audience. The audience will differ considerably based on the focus of the application. For example, employees are the main audience of e-business applications focused internally within an organization, also called intranet applications. The user profile of an intranet e-business application differs from the prospective and current customers that use an e-business application focused externally. Internet applications that have customers and the general public as their intended audience will have a much different structure from those with internal focus. One way in which this is true is the complexity of the user interface. While it is important to create the most intuitive user interface possible, intranet developers have the advantage of understanding the technical skill level of the application's audience. Also, the ability to offer training sessions for intranet applications is a more realistic possibility than training for Internet applications.

Intranet applications. In many respects, internal e-business applications are very similar to their client/server and legacy application counterparts, with the exception of the method of interaction: an employee uses a Web browser to interact with the application. Intranet e-business applications (such as a sales force tracking application) can focus on one department within the organization, or they can be dispersed throughout the enterprise (such as an employees' benefits application).

Extranet applications. Extranet applications can extend the intranet beyond the corporation. The audience of an extranet application differs from that of an intranet application; users can come from sources such as partners, suppliers, and valued customers who are outside the organization. Extranets also lie in between intranet applications and Internet applications in terms of security measures and knowledge of the intended audience. Ensuring the security of extranet applications is very important because an organization often lets outsiders with approved access interact with business-critical systems. Therefore, security measures beyond the firewall, including authentication and granular access control, are critical to the success of an extranet application.

Internet applications. Internet applications have a vastly different focus from intranet applications because of their prospective audience. Internet applications are for the most part public; any user with a Web browser can access at least parts of the applications. Examples of Internet applications are online retail sites such as L.L. Bean and the New York Times, which offer basic services to all public users and may offer additional services to subscribing members or customers. The security requirements of Internet applications differ greatly from those of extranet and intranet applications. Basic security in the form of a perimeter approach is essential

157 to prevent outside visitors to the application from entering internal systems.

158 A Look Into the Future

159 So where is c-business development headed? We believe that organizations will jump on
160 board the e-business train at different stops, whether they are virtual communities or electronic
161 catalogs, and slowly move toward the most complex of e-business applications: the dynamic
162 virtual enterprise. The virtual enterprise application will comprise a number of separate
163 organizations that add pieces of their businesses to create an entirely new, virtual enterprise on
164 the Web. Not all organizations will move to this upper end of the spectrum of e-business
165 applications. However, those that do will combine a number of the lower-level e-business
166 applications to create a new business paradigm. Although the virtual enterprise is still several
167 years off, organizations can begin to implement e-business applications today that will offer
168 immediate financial rewards.

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